

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

RYAN K RIEDESEL,

Plaintiff,

v.

THURSTON COUNTY JAIL, ASPIRIN,  
HOVDA, COVAIS, JACOBSON,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C14-5947 BHS-KLS

ORDER DIRECTING SERVICE OF  
CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT

This is a civil rights action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff is proceeding with this action *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*. The Court, having reviewed plaintiff's complaint, hereby ORDERS as follows:

(1) Service by Clerk

The Clerk is directed to send the following to the named defendants by first class mail: a copy of plaintiff's complaint, a copy of this Order, two copies of the notice of lawsuit and request for waiver of service of summons, a waiver of service of summons, and a return envelope, postage prepaid, addressed to the Clerk's Office.

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(2) Response Required

Defendant(s) shall have **thirty (30) days** within which to return the enclosed waiver of service of summons. A defendant who timely returns the signed waiver shall have **sixty (60) days** after the date designated on the notice of lawsuit to file and serve an answer to the complaint or a motion permitted under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

A defendant who fails to timely return the signed waiver will be personally served with a summons and complaint, and may be required to pay the full costs of such service, pursuant to Rule 4(d)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. A defendant who has been personally served shall file an answer or motion permitted under Rule 12 within **thirty (30) days** after service.

(3) Filing and Service by Parties, Generally

All attorneys admitted to practice before this Court are required to file documents electronically via the Court's CM/ECF system. Counsel are directed to the Court's website, [www.wawd.uscourts.gov](http://www.wawd.uscourts.gov), for a detailed description of the requirements for filing via CM/ECF. All non-attorneys, such as *pro se* parties and/or prisoners, may continue to file a paper original with the Clerk. All filings, whether filed electronically or in traditional paper format, must indicate in the upper right hand corner the name of the magistrate judge to whom the document is directed.

For any party filing electronically, when the total of all pages of a filing exceeds fifty (50) pages in length, a paper copy of the document (with tabs or other organizing aids as necessary) shall be delivered to the Clerk's Office for chambers. The chambers copy must be clearly marked with the words "Courtesy Copy of Electronic Filing for Chambers."

1 Any document filed with the Court must be accompanied by proof that it has been served  
2 upon all parties that have entered a notice of appearance in the underlying matter.

3 (4) Motions, Generally

4 Any request for court action shall be set forth in a motion, properly filed and served.  
5 Pursuant to LCR 7(b), any argument being offered in support of a motion shall be submitted as a  
6 part of the motion itself and not in a separate document. The motion shall include in its caption  
7 (immediately below the title of the motion) a designation of the date the motion is to be noted for  
8 consideration upon the Court's motion calendar.

9 Stipulated and agreed motions, motions to file over-length motions or briefs, motions for  
10 reconsideration, joint submissions pursuant to the option procedure established in LCR 37(a)(2),  
11 motions for default, requests for the clerk to enter default judgment, and motions for the court to  
12 enter default judgment where the opposing party has not appeared shall be noted for  
13 consideration on the day they are filed. *See* LCR 7(d)(1). All other non-dispositive motions  
14 shall be noted for consideration no earlier than the third Friday following filing and service of the  
15 motion. *See* LCR 7(d)(3). All dispositive motions shall be noted for consideration no earlier  
16 than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the motion. *Id.*

17 For electronic filers, all briefs and affidavits in opposition to either a dispositive or non-  
18 dispositive motion shall be filed and served not later than 11:59 p.m. on the Monday  
19 immediately preceding the date designated for consideration of the motion. If a party (i.e. a *pro*  
20 *se* litigant and/or prisoner) files a paper original, that opposition must be received in the Clerk's  
21 office by 4:30 p.m. on the Monday preceding the date of consideration.

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1 The party making the motion may file and serve, not later than 11:59 p.m. (if filing  
2 electronically) or 4:30 p.m. (if filing a paper original with the Clerk's office) on the date  
3 designated for consideration of the motion, a reply to the opposing party's briefs and affidavits.

4 (5) Motions to Dismiss and Motions for Summary Judgment

5 Parties filing motions to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil  
6 Procedure and motions for summary judgment pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil  
7 Procedure should acquaint themselves with those rules. As noted above, these motions shall be  
8 noted for consideration no earlier than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the  
9 motion.

10 Defendants filing motions to dismiss based on a failure to exhaust or motions for  
11 summary judgment are advised that they MUST serve a *Rand* notice concurrently with motions to  
12 dismiss based on a failure to exhaust and motions for summary judgment so that *pro se* prisoner  
13 plaintiffs will have fair, timely and adequate notice of what is required of them in order to  
14 oppose those motions. *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 941 (9th Cir. 2012). The Ninth Circuit  
15 has set forth model language for such notices:

16 A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of  
17 Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

18 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for  
19 summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when  
20 there is no genuine issue of material fact – that is, if there is no real  
21 dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party  
22 who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of  
23 law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a  
motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations  
(or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your  
complaint says. Instead, **you must set out specific facts in declarations,  
depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents,  
as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the  
defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a**

